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GOLF COURSE WITH SPARE HOLES
[Supeahorutsuki Gorufukosu]

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1. Title of the Invention

Golf Course with Spare Holes

2. Claim(s)

A golf course which, in addition to normal golf course holes, has a group of spare holes, comprised of one each of short, middle, and long holes.

3. Detailed Description of the Invention

This invention relates to a golf course with spare holes, wherein, in addition to a normal golf course, separate spare holes (made from one each of short, middle, and long holes) are added to promote smooth golf play.

In playing on a normal golf course, players start at the 1st hole of the out course or from 10th hole of the in course, and complete the play by playing holes in the preset order. However, there are times when the skill level of players may delay the progress, holding up the play, and may force other players to wait for their turn leading to congestion on the course. For this reason, starting time of other players could be delayed, rounds could not be completed within the prescribed time, the number of golf players could be restricted, or otherwise cause inconvenience to the golf plays.

Additionally, with normal 18-hole courses, it was not possible to do necessary maintenance work on any particular hole. Entire holes and

*Numbers in the margin indicate pagination in the foreign text.

sometimes the entire course had to be made inactive to do maintenance work even on a single hole. This was not ideal for performing maintenance and repair works.

In view of these problems, the inventor has arrived at this invention. The objective of this invention is to augment the normal golf course with a separate set of short, middle, and long holes such that in case the play is being held up or delayed, it is possible to bypass such a hole to move the plays on and at the end, to make up for skipped holes by using appropriate short, middle, or long holes to complete the round. Thus, /266 the players can move smoothly, waiting time can be eliminated, total play time can be shortened, and many players can enjoy playing smooth rounds. Further, such a golf course with spare holes under this invention is also convenient for maintenance and repair works of the golf course.

An embodiment of this invention is explained in detail below using an attached diagram for illustration.

Figure 1 is a top view of such a golf course under this invention. This embodiment uses a hole layout wherein the holes are located in a radial pattern with the clubhouse as the base.

With the clubhouse 1 as the base, 12 holes are laid out in a radial pattern, namely 6 holes for the OUT course 'A' and 6 holes for the IN course 'B', where each hole 4 ... with roughs, hazards such as bunkers and water hazards, and fairway, is formed between tee ground 2 and green 3. The 1st hole 'a' has a tee ground 2 on the club house 1 side, a green 4 on the outer side, and, as mentioned above, has roughs, fairway, etc. in between.

The 3rd hole 'c', adjacent to this 1st hole 'a' and laid out in the same direction, has its tee ground 2 on the outer side, a green 3 on the clubhouse 1 side. A 2nd hole 'b' links these 1st hole 'a' and 3rd hole 'c' on the outside. The 2nd hole 'b', according to the playing order of the 1st hole 'a', has its tee ground 2 next to the green 3 of 1st hole 'a', and its green 3 next to the tee ground 2 of 3rd hole 'c'.

In this manner, 1st through 3rd holes 'a', 'b', 'c' are laid out in roughly an inverted triangular shape with the clubhouse 1 as the apex. In a similar manner, layout sets of three holes in inverted triangular shape. Namely, create 4th through 6th holes 'd', 'e', 'f', 7th through 9th holes 'g', 'h', 'i', 10th through 12th holes 'j', 'k', 'l', 13th through 15th holes 'm', 'n', 'o', and 16th through 18th holes 'p', 'q', 'r'. Thus, 6 sets of 3 holes are laid out in a radial pattern around the clubhouse 1. This will create OUT course 'A' made up of 1st through 9th holes, and IN course 'B' made up of 10th through 18th holes. In the diagram, '5' is an access road to the clubhouse 1, and '6' is a parking area around the perimeter of the clubhouse 1.

In this course layout, the players would start at the tee ground 2 of the 1st hole on the clubhouse 1 side, and end playing the set of three holes at the green 3 of the 3rd hole. And, the players move on to play the next set of holes. In this manner, in this golf course, each set of three holes are independent. Thus, assuming that the time needed to play is about the same, a maximum of 6 sets of players could start at the same time, and can play without interfering each other. This would reduce waiting

time, and could increase the number of players. Further, since the players come back to the clubhouse after every three holes, the players can stay close to the clubhouse, which could be beneficial in case of accidents to the players or emergency situations such as lightning. Additionally, players can reach the clubhouse easily in such cases, and players can use the clubhouse for rest stops, eliminating additional shops or rest stations. This would promote energy conservation and effective utilization of land, enabling the construction of golf courses even with a limited land space.

To the above-mentioned 1st hole 'a' through 18th hole 'r', we additionally build spare holes 'C'.

These holes are laid out next to the final 18th hole 'r' using the above-mentioned clubhouse as its base point.

These spare holes 'C' would have a short hole 's', a middle hole 't', and a long hole 'u'. In the diagram, these three holes share the same tee ground 7. Fanning out in a radial pattern from this tee ground 7 are a short, a middle, and a long hole with appropriate lengths with respective greens 8, 9, and 10. Between the tee ground 7 and respective greens 8, 9, and 10 are a rough, hazard, and fairway. This will create a set of 3 holes, having a short hole 's', a middle hole 't', and a long hole 'u'.

This set of spare holes 'C', as was explained above, has three /267 holes 's', 't', and 'u' of different lengths. Each of these holes share the tee ground 7, which reduces the space necessary for these spare holes 'C'. It is also permissible to create individual tee grounds for these three holes adjacent to each other.

In this example shown in the diagram, we created a tee ground for the spare holes 'C' between the 18th hole 'r' of the golf course and the access road 6 of the clubhouse 1.

Let us explain how this golf course with the above-mentioned spare holes can be played. Players would start from the 1st hole 'a' or from the 10th hole 'j'. In this illustration, as mentioned above, a maximum of six groups of players could start from any of the sets of three holes at the same time and can play without interfering each other. Play would proceed from one hole to the next according to the hole order. However, if a group ahead is delayed at a hole and the next group has to wait for a long time and cannot proceed, and if the hole after next is open, the next group could skip the problem hole and move to the hole after that hole and continue the play. When this group which skipped one hole reaches the 18th hole 'r' and completes playing the 'r' hole, this group can make up for the skipped hole using the adjacent spare hole 'C'.

This play at these spare holes 'C' is played by playing the hole with the same type as the skipped hole, namely, a short, a middle, or a long hole, 's', 't', or 'u'.

With this, the group of players would have played all of the regulation 18 holes and completes the round.

In this case, we explained an example in which only one hole was skipped. However, since the spare holes 'C' has three holes, namely a short, a middle, and a long hole, it is possible to skip up to three normal holes and make up for them with the spare holes 'C'. Furthermore, although the above

explanation was regarding the case in which the holes are congested and play is delayed, it is obviously also possible to skip a hole under maintenance repair and make up for it with the spare holes 'C'.

Thus, according to this invention, when the holes are congested during the round of play or play is delayed, forcing a lengthy waiting period on the subsequent group of players, it is possible to skip such a congested or delayed hole, move on to the hole after this one, and, after finishing the final hole, select and play the same type of hole among the spare holes, making up for the skipped hole, and to complete the total of 18 holes of play. This would benefit the play, and the play can proceed according to the skill level and speed of the players. It can shorten the playing time, avoid congestion on the course, reduce initial waiting time, can increase the number of players the course can efficiently accommodate, and otherwise benefit the golf play greatly.

Further, according to this invention, by adding spare holes next to the final hole, even if a hole is skipped during the normal play, there is no need to go back to the skipped hole to complete the round of golf. It is simply necessary to move on to the spare holes from the final hole. Thus, the playing distance can be shortened even when a hole is skipped. Further, since the spare holes has a short, a middle, and a long hole, even when a normal hole is under repair and out of commission, the play can be continued effectively. This allows any hole to be inactive for maintenance or inspection at any time, benefiting the golf course maintenance. The invention produces these various benefits.

4. Brief Description of the Drawing

The diagram is a top view illustrating one embodiment of this invention.

In the drawing, 'a' through 'r' are normal holes, 'A' is an OUT course, 'B' is an IN course, 'C' shows spare holes, 's' is a short hole, 't' is a middle hole, and 'u' is a long hole.

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